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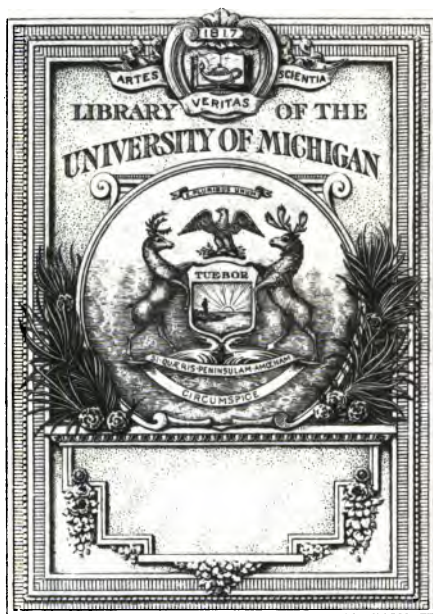
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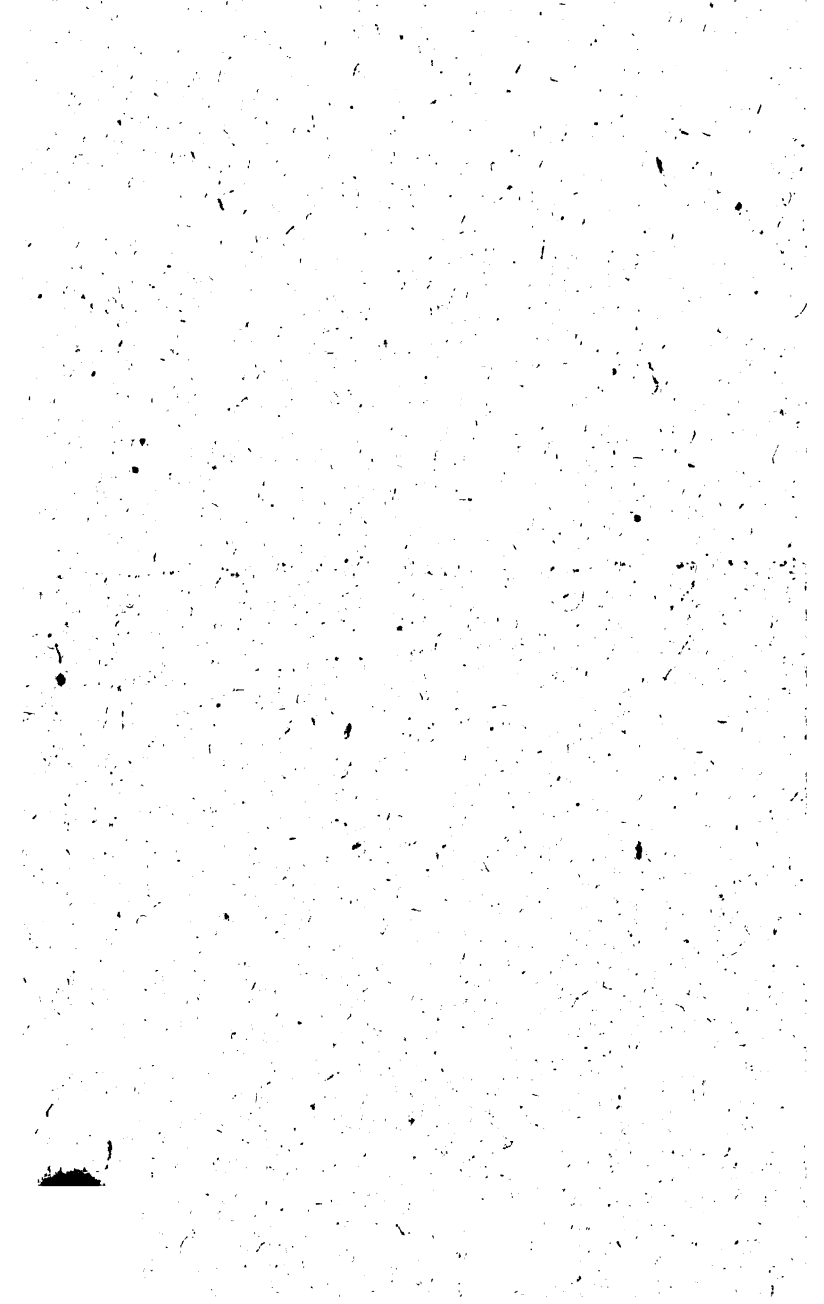


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R E M A R K S

U P O N A

Scandalous B O O K lately publish'd,

C A L L E D

The H I S T O R Y of the Royal
House of S T U A R T.

Being a

V I N D I C A T I O N

O f H I S M A J E S T Y ' s

Royal Progenitors,

From the Aspersions therein contain'd.

L O N D O N :

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(Price One Shilling.)

11



REMARKS

UPON THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Royal House of STUART.

SOME time since was published the *History of the Royal House of STUART*; written (as is generally supposed) by one Mr. *Oldmixon*, the same who is said to have been mentioned in the *Tatler*, by the Name of *Omicron* the unborn Poet; and who was also lately celebrated in the *Dunciad*: Tho' I would by no means refer to either of those Authors for his Character, since I take it to be drawn in more proper Colours

in his own History, than it can be by any other Hand. And, if he was not born a Poet, I doubt not but it will as plainly appear, he was never design'd for an Historian.

Our Author declares indeed in his Preface, that he is ready to undeceive them that treat him with Moderation and Decency : And, if he is deceived himself, will own it, and sincerely thank those that shall set him Right where he is Wrong.

This is handsomely said : And I declare on my part, that, if after reading the following Quotations, any unprejudiced Person shall be of opinion, that Mr. *Oldmixon* has treated others with Moderation and Decency, I will readily own my self in the wrong, and beg his pardon in the most publick Manner, if I have not treated him with more ; as I will also be obliged to do, if there are not at least as many Inconsistencies in his History, as in any other of the kind now extant.

After having in the beginning of his Preface affirmed, that he is no Party-man (which surely no Man of common Sense will believe) he proceeds to the Earl of *Clarendon* ; who he owns did write an History, and, he believes, a very good one : But at the same time he does not recollect, how inconsistent this Character is with what he gives of him, *pag. 227. viz.*
 “ That in that History all Likeness is lost in
 “ a barren Superfluity of Words, and the
 “ Workings of a prejudiced Imagination,
 “ even

(5)
“ (even where one may suppose the Drawing
“ was his own.”) As also with what he says,
pag. 215. viz. “ That History has not one
“ good historical Quality in it.”

He afterwards gives an Account from Mr.
Edmund Smith of *Christ-Church, Oxon*, of
his altering, by order of some Gentlemen of
that College, several Passages of the Earl of
Clarendon's History. This Story Mr. *Smith*
told the Gentleman * at whose House he
died; who affirms in his Letter, that Mr. *Smith*
assured him the Comparison between *Cinna*
and Mr. *Hampden* was foisted in by those
Reverends, viz. *Aldrich*, *Smalldridge*, and
Atterbury. But pag. 227. our Author says,
“ Mr. *Smith* put it in himself; and when he
“ read it to one of those Doctors, he clapp'd
“ him on the Back, and said it would do.”

In the next place, he appeals to a certain
Reverend Doctor now living, whether he did
not see the *Oxford* Copy of *Clarendon's*
History, by which the Book was printed, al-
tered and interpolated?

R E M A R K.

If, by this Doctor, is meant Dr. *Terry*, it
is certain he can tell whether the Alterations
were

* N.B. He died at Mr. Duckett's.

were made in the manner *Oldmixon* mentions, or not. He calls upon the Doctor to prove it; and, if it be true, it can do him no prejudice to confess it. But, if the Doctor does not own it, it will be apt to pass for a Fiction, and must lie between our Author, Mr. *Ducket*, and Mr. *Smith*.

A Gentleman of an unblemished Reputation has assured me, Dr. Terry declared in his hearing, when the first folio Volume of the Lord Clarendon's History was published, that no Alterations had been made, but where there were mistakes in the Spelling; nor was there any thing added, unless where it was necessary to make out the Sense. And if no considerable Alterations were made in the first Volume, I cannot see any greater Cause of suspicion in the second or third. Dr. Atterbury happen'd not to be in Oxford when those Corrections were made; and is said to have taken it ill that he was not consulted. And, tho' Mr. Smith was a very ingenious Man, he is known to have been irregular in his way of living, and not to have been upon such a foot of Intimacy with the three Divines abovementioned, as to be employ'd by them in such an Affair, which must have required Secrecy and Sobriety. I would not willingly reflect upon Mr. Smith's Character, who had several good Qualities: But 'tis no improbable Supposition, that the dread of Poverty, and the desire of pleasing his Friend

Mr.

Mr. *Ducket*, might influence him on that Occasion, further than was agreeable to his natural Inclinations. And, when a Man finds himself so far reduced, that he must either starve, or, by saying something which he knows to be wrong, ingratiate himself with a Person able to support him, Self-preservation is apt to be preferr'd to all other Considerations.

He afterwards informs us, that the Noble Lord *Hollis*, that Patriot and Confessor for the Cause of Liberty in two of the following Reigns, did not think it presumptuous to charge King *Charles* the Second with the Subversion and Destruction of the Protestant Religion.

And yet, *pag.* 328. he affirms; " This noble Lord *Hollis*, this Patriot and Confessor, and his Party in the Parliament, were even worse than the Cavaliers." And surely, he has not represented them either as Patriots or Confessors.

Again, in the *Preface* :

" I have heard some Gentlemen express their Fears that there would be too much Warmth in this History. If, by Warmth, they mean Spirit, their Apprehension of it were enough to make one vain: But, since I am afraid, that by Warmth they mean Scurrility and Virulence, it will require some Explanation."

R E M A R K.

I doubt those Gentlemen did mean what he suspects; and, it seems, they knew him much better than he knew himself. They very justly imagined, that the Warmth of his Temper might carry him beyond the Bounds of Truth and Decency, and to treat crown'd Heads with uncommon Insolence. But, I dare say, none of them suspected that his Imagination should prove so much warmer than the Weather, as to produce Flowers sufficient to strew the Roads with in the latter end of *November*, to the eternal Honour of his good Friends *Prynne*, *Burton*, and *Bastwick*, *pag.* 158. And I would intreat him not to be too vain on the Notion of his History's having too much Spirit; since, I can assure him, most People of all Parties seem agreed in this Opinion, that never was a History wrote with less Wit, or more Ill-nature and Ill-manners.

I have now done with the Preface, and shall proceed to the History.

At the beginning of King *James* the First's Reign, *pag.* 13. he begins his Reflections on the Royal Family.

“ Here, *viz.* at *Berwick*, his Majesty did
 “ the only Military Act he ever performed in
 “ his Life; for he gave fire to, and shot off a
 “ Piece

" Piece of Ordnance. And, p. 14. he quotes
 " an old Ballad ;

*In Scotland he was born and bred ;
 And, tho' a Beggar, must be fed.*

R E M A R K.

This I take to be a great Encouragement to
 disaffected Persons, and particularly to Ballad-
 Makers ; who may think their Works wrote
 with so much Warmth or Spirit, as to persuade
 themselves they will be quoted by some bright
 Historian a hundred Years hence.

Page 19.

He falls upon the Character of Archbishop
Whitgift, whose Memory is treated with
 Respect by other Historians, which will scarce
 be lessen'd by his Reflections in the following
 Words :

" Indeed, I have observed, that ever since
 " the Reformation, and long before in the days
 " of Popery, such Prelates as *Whitgift* have
 " succeeded better by Power than Argument,
 " and better by Force than by Truth."

Page 22.

" King *James* the First in his Proclamation
 " for summoning a Parliament, gave Orders
 " what sort of Men, and how qualified, he
 " would have chosen."

R E M A R K.

If this be true, I agree with our Author that it was a very unwarrantable Proceeding, and utterly inconsistent with the Notion of a Free Parliament. I hope such Encroachments have never been attempted in any succeeding Reign, and am persuaded they never will be suffered by Posterity.

Page 27.

Inserting some silly Epitaphs upon Archbishop *Bancroft*, he seems as fond of them as if they were his own; and affirms 'tis not below the Dignity of History to insert them.

Page 28.

"A noble Author, speaking of what *Bu-
chanan* had said of King *James* the First,
says, The *Scotch Solomon* had not one good
Quality in him. This, says *Oldmixon*, was
confirmed to me by a Person of that Dignity
and Character, as leaves no room to doubt its
Veracity; and I shall name him when I am
put to it."

R E M A R K.

I cannot tell whether he means that the Person of Dignity and Character is to prove that the noble Author said so, or whether this Person of Dignity is to prove, to his own Knowledge that King *James* the First had not one good Quality in him. That Prince has been so
I long

long dead, that I believe no Man living can affirm, upon his own Knowledge, what Qualities he had. And, as to the noble Author, if his Works were printed, and worth reading, I presume they must be still extant. He says, he will name this Person of Dignity and Character, if put to it. If he does not produce him, he must be taken for the Author of this insolent Assertion himself: I do now call upon him to name his Author; and surely he might as well have named him at first, without being put to it.

Page 30, and 31.

“ He falls upon King *James's* Ministers,
 “ *viz.* the Earls of *Salisbury*, *Northampton*,
 “ and *Suffolk*; the Vileness of whose Cha-
 “ racters, he says, reflected upon their Master.”

R E M A R K.

I hope those Ministers were not so wicked as he represents them; but entirely agree with his Opinion, that the vile Behaviour of Ministers reflects upon the Prince that employs them. For which reason Princes should be extremely careful in their Enquiries into the Characters of the Persons they employ, and as ready to punish them when they deserve it, as any of their Subjects can be. Otherwise the Ministers will reap all the Advantage, and the Sovereign alone feel the ill Effects of their corrupt Administration.

Page 38, and 44.

“ He insinuates, that King *James* was
“ concerned in poisoning his own Son Prince
“ *Henry.*”

Page 40.

“ He is extremely offended at the obscene
“ Proceedings relating to the Countess of
“ *Essex*; as he is again in King *James* the
“ Second's Reign, at the immodest Depositions
“ concerning the Birth of the Pretender.” Both
were transacted according to the Forms which
are constantly observed on such Occasions: And
where there appears such a ridiculous Affectation
of Modesty, 'tis natural to suspect there is a
secret Inclination to Lowdness: As Dr. *Swift*
observes; *A nice Man is a Person of nasty*
Ideas.

Page 41, and in other Places.

“ He endeavours to persuade us, that all the
“ Misfortunes of the Civil War were entirely
“ owing to the King and Bishops, and in no
“ degree to be imputed to the Dissenters.”

Page 49.

To shew that he has an equal Regard to
every Branch of the Family, he gives this
Character of King *James* the First's Queen,
viz. “ That she was Amorous, Luxurious, and
“ a Bawd to her own Son. And in other places
“ he drops Hints, as if her Virtue had been
sus-

“ suspected, both in *England* and *Scotland*. ”

R E M A R K.

Here let us sum up the Characters of King *James*, the First, and *Anne* his Queen. The King had not one good Quality in him, and murdered his own Son. The Queen had bad Qualities enough, being amorous, luxurious, of suspected Virtue, and as much too kind to her Son, in pimping for him, as his Father was too cruel in poisoning him. After all this, let us recollect that the Queen of *Bohemia*, Grandmother to the Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*, was the Daughter of that King and that Queen. And I very much question, whether the Compliments he has paid to her, will atone for the infamous Aspersions he has cast upon them.

Page 55.

“ During the Reigns of the House of *Stuart*,
 “ no one great thing was done for the Pro-
 “ testant Religion, or the Liberty of the Sub-
 “ ject, but what came with an ill Will, and
 “ did not last long.

R E M A R K.

Perhaps he means, that all Acts of Parliament for the Liberty of the Subject are passed by the Sovereign with an ill Will. But, I believe, no Reign can produce greater Instances of Con-
 descension

descension to the Subject than that of King *Charles* the First, who divested himself of many of the most considerable Branches of his Prerogative for their sakes, in the many excellent Laws he passed, most of which continue to this day. Indeed, I believe, he consented to one bad one, *viz.* that for continuing the Parliament, with reluctance; because he was of Opinion it would be the Ruin of all the rest. And surely, he did One great Thing for the Protestant Religion and the Liberty of the Subject, when he laid down his Life purely on their account.

After having, *pag. 15.* begun his Reflections on King *Charles* the First, "Taxing him, " from *Reybold*, an obscure Author, with " great Obstinacy and Perverseness in his " fancy; which Observation of *Reybold's*, he " affirms is sufficiently confirmed by his Actions, " as will be seen in the Sequel of our History:"

He proceeds thus, *Page 88.*

" *Lilly* the Astrologer tells us, the old *Scottish* Lady his Nurse was used to affirm, he " was of a very evil Nature from his Infancy. " And the Lady, who afterwards took charge of " him; cannot deny but that he was beyond " measure Willful and Unthankful: which, as " well as some other Particulars, I should not " have quoted after the Astrologer, for whose " Science I have a hearty Contempt, did they " not agree with the Facts in other Histories.

R E M A R K.

To quote an Author that deserves Contempt, is the ready way for an Historian to be condemn'd himself: But indeed, *Oldmixon* is always ready to repeat any scandalous Story, without ever considering the Author's Reputation; tho' surely *Lilly* ought no more to be quoted as an Historian in that Reign, than *Partridge* in King *William's*, or Queen *Anne's*; both which worthy Authors were, I suppose, equally to be rely'd upon for their Veracity in relating Things past, and foretelling those to come.

Page 101.

" He takes notice, Lord *Clarendon* observes, King *Charles* admitted very few
 " into any degree of Trust whom he believed
 " to have been the Duke of *Buckingham's*
 " Enemies; which indeed, says *Oldmixon*, is
 " not true: For he admitted Sir *Thomas*
 " *Wentworth*, one of the Duke's greatest Enemies
 " into the greatest Degree of Trust."

R E M A R K.

This is a most notable Reason for taxing the Lord *Clarendon* with a Falsity, who says, the King admitted very few of the Duke's Enemies into any degree of Trust: And Sir *Thomas Wentworth* happen'd to be one of those Few.

Page

Page 98.

“ Sir *John Strangeways*, Knight of the Shire
 “ for the County of *Dorset*, urged in the
 “ House of Commons, that the Commons should
 “ perfect their great Remonstrance: For, says
 “ he, King *James* was wont to say, he knew
 “ that by Parliaments, which otherwise he
 “ should never have known. To which Mr.
 “ *Oldmixon* adds, The Reader will observe in
 “ many places of this History, how the Po-
 “ sterity of certain Names deviated from the
 “ Honour of their Ancestors.”

R E M A R K.

Possibly our Author may here design a Reflection upon the late worthy Mr. *Strangeways*: But if ever that Gentleman had seen such Times, when an absolute Minister, either thro' Ambition or Ignorance, had engaged his Royal Master in unseasonable Differences, sometimes with one Nation, and sometimes with another, to the detriment of Trade, or had oppressed the People by weak Projects or exorbitant Taxes; I dare engage for him, he would as vigorously have opposed such a Minister, as ever his Ancestor did the Duke of *Buckingham*. But I doubt Sir *John Strangeways* did not go those Lengths that *Oldmixon* might have wished: For when his Party went into Measures which he saw must end in the Ruin of the Constitution, he thought himself in duty to his Prince and Country obliged to forsake it.

Page

Page 105.

Quoting Lord *Clarendon's* Character of the Lord Treasurer *Weston*, viz. " His Education " had been very good among Books and Men. " After some years Study in the *Temple*, he travelled into foreign Parts, and at an Age fit to " make Observations and Reflections, out of " which that which is commonly called Experience is constituted."

Here our Author exclaims ; A very elaborate Description of the Constitution of Experience ! Reflections and Observations upon Facts in ancient and modern History, wisely made, are more useful than what a Man can see or hear in his Travels, which surely can never be called Experience.

R E M A R K.

He that sets up for a Critic, ought first to understand what he reads, and to write Sense himself before he finds fault with that of others. A Man may improve from Reflections and Observations upon Authors, but Experience is properly the Result of what he has been engaged in himself : He may reap Instruction from Books, but Experience is only acquir'd by seeing the World, and conversing with Men. And I may venture to affirm, our Author is the first that ever was of a contrary Opinion.

Page 153.

Speaking of *Echard's* Observation, that the *Scotch* Commissioners Lodgings were visited as

Repositories of Divine Truths, and they were looked upon as Angels of Light: he says,

“ Tho’ this tasteless, insipid [*Tautology*]
 “ Railery is too good to be the Author’s own,
 “ and is stolen from *Heylyn*, *Warwick*, or some
 “ such witty Historian; yet it has too much
 “ Buffoonery in it to become the Gravity of
 “ History.”

R E M A R K.

I desire to refer it to any unprejudiced Reader, whether there is a greater Collection of Ribaldry and Buffoonery to be met with, in any History now extant, than in his own. And surely, what he says of Sir *Philip Warwick*, p. 124. may with justice be apply’d to himself. His Matter, his Manner, his Style and Integrity are all of a piece; and so mean, that ’tis ridiculous to be serious with him.

Page 158.

“ About the latter end of *November*, *Prynne*,
 “ *Bastwick* and *Burton* returned from their se-
 “ veral remote Prisons by Order of Parliament,
 “ &c. All three as they travelled the Country
 “ were received with the Acclamations of the
 “ People, &c. All places where they pass’d
 “ were strewed with Flowers, &c.”

R E M A R K.

Having already, in the Preface, animadverted upon this Legend of the Ways being strew’d with Flowers in *November*, when the Saints, *Prynne*,
I
Burton,

Burton and *Bastwick* travelled to *London* ; I shall only observe here, that the Passage is not marked in his History, which is constantly done where he takes it from any other Author : So, as the Blunder is entirely his own, 'tis fit that he should have all the Credit of it.

Page 164.

“ After having, p. 156. called the Lord *Digby*
 “ one of the worst of *Occasional Conformists*,
 “ who went to the establish'd Church to make
 “ her a Sacrifice to *Rome*, he declares here he
 “ was every whit as good a Protestant as the
 “ Lord *Clarendon*.”

R E M A R K.

The Lord *Digby* afterwards openly profess'd himself a Papist; but surely nobody that has read the Lord *Clarendon*'s Letter to his Daughter the Dutches of *York*, or who was in the least acquainted with his Character, ever doubted his being a sincere Member of the Church of *England*. What the *Occasional Conformists* were in those days, I know not ; but, if we may judge by the present, they were the worst of Men. For tho' they dissent in Opinion from our Church, they can approach her sacred Altars at set times to preserve their Places; and not only absent from her, but turn her to ridicule all the rest of the Year. I cannot tell what Religion our Author is of, but by his History I guess him to be an *Independent*. And, if he would for the future, endeavour to wean himself from the extraordinary Faculty he has got of romancing, avoid trifling

trifling with the most sacred Duties of our Religion, and resign that Post which indeed he does not deserve to keep, he may possibly in time be thought an honest Man in his way.

Page 166.

Giving an Account of the Earl of *Strafford's* Tryal, he has these Words: " Through all the
 " Branches of his Ministry he behaved imperi-
 " ally and tyrannically, as well in the Court of
 " the *North*, as in *Ireland*; which however did
 " not amount to Treason, and no Accumulation
 " could make it so, if there had not been some-
 " thing behind which was in the highest degree
 " treasonable." And yet in the very same Page
 he tells us, " When all the Crimes were heaped
 " together, it was the Opinion of the most learn-
 " ed Lawyers, that they amounted to accumu-
 " lative Treason," without the twenty-third
 Article, which is what he before mentions as the
 something behind.

R E M A R K.

I know not which of these Paragraphs to believe; for either the learned Mr. *Oldmixon* must be mistaken in the first Assertion, or the learned Lawyers in the latter. And as to the something behind, surely no Jury of common Honesty would find any Man guilty upon such Evidence, even with all our Author's aggravating Circumstances. The whole Affair plainly appears to be a Farce carried on between Sir *Harry Vane* and his Son, the Lord *Strafford's* inveterate
 Enemies,

Enemies, to trick him out of his Life ; and 'tis plain the Parliament itself did not believe the Evidence legal, otherwise there would have been no necessity of having recourse to extraordinary Proceedings, in the Bill of Attainder : Nor would the Sentence have been afterwards reversed, by Act of Parliament, as unjust and illegal.

Page 171.

“ The Reflections the Reverend Historian *Echard* makes on the Act for continuing the Parliament, have the usual Solidity. It was a new Constitution : Tho’ they had not one Privilege more granted them by it, except that single one of sitting.”

R E M A R K.

And was not that effectually a new Constitution ? surely the Consequences sufficiently proved it. The House of Commons dissolved the two other Estates, and, as was then apprehended, secured itself from being dissolved at all ; tho’ at length their Friend *Cromwell* unexpectedly put an end to their sitting.

Page 173.

“ The Petition of the Soldiers was soon quash’d, says the Reverend Historian *Echard* ; but he owns the King had first signed it : and there could not be a greater Breach of Parliamentary Privilege, than to excite an armed Power to oppose the Sense of the Nation declared by their Representatives concerning Bishops.”

R E-

R E M A R K.

There happens not to be one word in the Petition concerning Bishops; but our Author's fixed Prejudice to Episcopacy obliges him to bring it in right or wrong. The King was guilty of no Breach of Parliamentary Privilege, the Petition being worded with all due Respect to the Parliament; and the King at the Request of those who brought it, sign'd his Name only, as an Approbation of the Draught. All Subjects of *England* have a Right of Petitioning the Parliament; and sure the Soldiers had as good a Right as the *London* Apprentices. It would have been well for the Parliament, if their own Soldiers had only proceeded by way of Petition: But they proved there could be a greater Breach of Privilege than what our Author mentions, when they turned the Members out by the Head and Shoulders.

Page 174.

“ He blames *Echard* for saying, that the
 “ Lords made use of what he is pleased to call
 “ by way of Sncer a most convincing Argument:
 “ If they bring up this Bill one day to take
 “ away the Bishops, they may bring another the
 “ next day to take away the Dukes.”

R E M A R K.

This proved afterwards a most convincing Argument, when they laid aside the whole Order of Peerage at once.

In

In the same Page ;

“ Mr. *Edward Hyde* was Chairman of the
 “ Bill concerning Bishops; and, according to
 “ his own impartial History, he behaved so
 “ dexterously, that he puzzled all their Ene-
 “ mies. The Reverend Historian vouches for
 “ the Truth of it; but there is not the least
 “ Appearance of it in *Whitlock* or *Rusworth*,
 “ or indeed, in Fact or Probability.

R E M A R K.

I cannot but think Lord *Clarendon's* Account extremely probable, and shall continue of that Opinion, till I can hear a more probable Reason for dropping that Bill at that time.

Page 175, and in other places.

“ He is much offended with Archbishop *Laud*
 “ for not mentioning the Queen of *Bohemia* and
 “ her Children, in the Church-Prayers.”

R E M A R K.

The Reason is obvious: there was a Royal Issue yearly increasing, and only the immediate Heirs to the Crown are usually mentioned in those Prayers; nor was there any greater occasion of inserting the Queen of *Bohemia* then, than the Queen of *Prussia* now. But were the Queen of *Bohemia* now living, I am apt to think she would wave all his Prayers, on condition he would treat her Father and Mother with common Decency.

Page

Page 180.

“ He tells a Story of Sir *William St. Leger's*
 “ being shewn a Commission from the King to
 “ the Lord *Muskerry*, to command the Troops
 “ in *Ireland* at the time of the Insurrection
 “ there. And, tho' afterwards he owns, the
 “ Lord *Broghil* his Author said, he found it to
 “ be a Cheat; yet *Oldmixon* says, he does not
 “ tell us how, and flurs it over in such a manner,
 “ as makes but a weak Impression on our Minds,
 “ after the Author's History so circumstantiated
 “ had made so strong a one.”

R E M A R K.

This is as much as to say, 'tis too considerable a piece of Scandal to be sunk, tho' the Author he takes it from, owns 'twas absolutely false. Here *Oldmixon* plainly proves, how well he is qualified to discharge the Duty of an Historian: if an Author vindicates the King, he is not to be rely'd on; if he throws Dirt upon him, that is a sufficient Proof of his Veracity: But if he afterwards confesses he has been misinformed, we must not believe a word of that, but only give credit to the ill-natur'd side. So that tho' in the Eye of the Law the King can do no Wrong; yet, in our Author's, it seems, he can do no Right.

Page 183.

“ The Lord *Clarendon* does not lose a Word
 “ of the King's Declarations, Messages, or An-
 “ swers, tho' they are long to excess, &c. The
 “ Par-

“ Parliament’s Petitions and Remonstrances are
 “ written with more Spirit and Regard to
 “ Truth than his tedious Declarations.”

R E M A R K.

The only way to judge right is to hear both sides ; and the Lord *Clarendon* has given us a full View of the Remonstrances from both Parties. I am in some measure of our Author’s Opinion, that the King’s are too long ; and the chief Reason why I think so, is, because many People will read a short Remonstrance, that will not read a long one : and the longer it is, the more difficult it is to keep up the Spirit ; yet the Spirit is well supported throughout the whole, which is an Evidence of those Papers being drawn by a masterly Hand. I cannot help observing, that, in this Page, the Messages, Declarations, &c. are said to be drawn by the Lord *Clarendon* ; but *p.* 348, they were drawn by the King himself. Here they are said to be long ; there they are said to be short : so that he can contract or stretch them to any Size that may best fit his present purpose. But, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, I can by no means allow *Oldmixon* to be a Judge of the Truth or Spirit of other Men’s Writings, unless there was more of Both to be found in his own.

Page 206.

“ From *Beverly* the King removed to *Leicester*, where he courted the Inhabitants, but

D

“ pro-

“ proclaimed the Earl of *Stamford* Traytor.
 “ He might as well have proclaimed him an
 “ Hermaphrodite.”

R E M A R K.

This quaint Expression is, I suppose, to be applauded as a piece of the most sublime Wit ; tho’ *Echard’s* of the *Scotch* Commissioners Lodgings being visited as the Repositories of Divine Truths, &c. was unworthy of the Gravity of History.

Again, *Page* 201, more of the Dignity of History.

“ After the Standard was set up at *Nottingham*, with a most thin Appearance, and Omens
 “ more ominous than all Mr. Archdeacon’s impossible Visions in the Air, as its being blown
 “ down again, and the gloomy Looks of the
 “ People, as if the Standard was going to be
 “ hanged instead of being erected, &c.”

This seems designed to introduce what follows in the same Page :

“ If I knew the Names of those, who recommended him, *viz. Echard*, to his late
 “ Majesty King *George* the First, they should
 “ live as long as this Work with the Scandal of
 “ it.”

R E M A R K.

I doubt their Names would not survive long, since in all probability, *Oldmixon’s* History will meet

meet with the same fate that he says Sir *Will. Dugdale's* did, 'twill be reduced to waste Paper. For, as he observes in the same Page, he has picked up a fine Cause, and the Cause has picked up a fine Historian; and which has the better of it, the Historian or the Cause, I cannot say. And, as he says in relation to *Echard*, so I wish I knew who put him to work; not so much to preserve their Names, as that his present Majesty might know to whom he is principally obliged for the Characters of those Princes from whom he is lineally descended.

Again in the same Page, after mentioning King *Charles* the First:

“ He quotes his worthy Friend *Lilly* the Astrologer, to prove, as he says, that the Author of *Eikon Basilike* is no fairer than other Authors.”

R E M A R K.

Here he thinks himself happy in having an Opportunity of glancing at the King, in order to set him and *Lilly* upon a level; tho' p. 346, he denies the King to be Author of *Eikon Basilike*.

P. 215, speaking of *Clarendon's* History.

“ It is amazing, that such a voluminous History, without one good Historical Quality, should have imposed upon the World above

“ twenty Years : But that Imposition is wearing off, to make room for Sincerity and Truth.”

R E M A R K.

It is amazing, that the Persons who (as our Author affirms) altered that History, which in his Preface he doubts not was a very good one, should do it to that degree, as not to leave one good Historical Quality behind. But if any body has a sufficient Stock of Patience, let him compare any one Page from each Author, and he will soon discover which contains most Truth and best Historical Qualities.

Page 232.

Speaking of the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the Victory obtained by the King's Forces over those of the Parliament in the North, he is much offended at these Expressions.

O Lord, tho' our Sins cry aloud, yet hear them not, but look to the Righteousness of our Cause : See the seamless Coat of thy Son rent, the Throne of thine Anointed trampled upon, thy Church invaded by Sacrilege, and thy People miserably deceived with Lies.

Here our Author exclaims ; “ It is not to be repeated, Paganism has nothing so profane.”

R E M A R K.

'Tis so far from being profane, that, I believe most will be of Opinion there is a noble Spirit

Spirit in it; tho' I suppose he designs it as a Hint, that the whole Nation is guilty of Profaneness, in his Sense, every thirtieth of *January*. But, if he wants something more profane than Paganism ever produced, Fanaticism will furnish him with it. I desire the foregoing Prayer may be compared with the following Extracts from Sir *William Dugdale's History of the Troubles of England*, who, notwithstanding our Author's scurrilous treatment of him, was in all respects his Superiour, and some of whose Works were lately reprinted at a hundred Years distance; whereas I may safely venture to affirm, that *Oldmixon's* will never bear a second Impression. The Extracts from Sir *William Dugdale* are as follow :

Mr. *Strickland*, 9th *June* 1643, on a Fast-Day at *Northampton*, had these Expressions in his Prayer;

O Lord, thine Honour is now at Stake, for now, O Lord, Antichrist has drawn his Sword against thy Christ, and if our Enemies prevail, Thou wilt lose thine Honour.

Mr. *Cross*, a zealous Lecturer, told his Auditory, *July* 6, in the Pulpit at St. *Mildred's* in the *Poultry*; That if God did not finish the good Work which he had begun in the Reformation of the Church, he would shew himself to be a God of Confusion, and such a one as by cunning Stratagems had contrived the Destruction of his Children.

Mr.

Mr. *Robinson*, the 25th of *August*, on a Fast-Day, had this Expression in his Prayer; *O God, many are the Hands lift up against us; but there is one God: It is Thou thy self, O Father, who dost us more harm than they all.*

Mr. *Vines*, Colonel *Purefoy's* Chaplain, at *St. Clement's* without *Temple-Bar* :

O Lord, thou hast given us never a Victory this long time for all our Fasting: What dost thou mean, O Lord, to fling us in the Ditch and there leave us?

Mr. *Bond*, at the *Savoy*, in his Sermon :

I say, this is God's Cause; and if God has any Cause, this is it: And if this be not God's Cause, then God is no God for me, but the Devil is got up into Heaven.

This is so shocking, that I ought to beg the Reader's pardon for quoting it. But it sufficiently proves, that they did not use the Powers that are ordained of God worse than God himself; and here we may with truth affirm, Paganism has nothing so profane.

Page 269.

He gives us the Names of the Commissioners appointed for executing Martial Law, of whom he expresses himself thus: " A Court as little
" likely to do any thing cruel and unjust, as
" could be hoped for from the Birth, Educa-
" tion, Principles and Professions of so many
" noble Lords and Gentlemen, there being very
" few

“ few of them who were Gentlemen by their
 “ Offices only, as *Ven* and *Brown*. The lat-
 “ ter indeed did sit in a bloody Court after-
 “ wards, and attoned by his injustice there, for
 “ the justice he did in this.”

R E M A R K.

Here he falls upon *Brown* for sitting afterwards in the Court at the Tryal of the Regicides, which he calls doing injustice; but the rest of the Commissioners, it seems, were not likely to do any thing cruel or unjust. What they were likely to do, I will not pretend to determine; what some of them did afterwards, is too well known. *Puresfoy*, *Ven*, *Tichburne*, *Fleetwood*, *Bradshaw*, and *Steel*, six of these Commissioners, sat in Court at the King's Tryal, and murdered him by a pretended High-Court of Justice, contrary to all Rules of Law and Humanity. So that the Scope of *Oldmixon's* Argument is this: The Persons who tried and condemned their King were not capable of an unjust or cruel Action; but whoever was concerned in the Conviction of those Regicides, was guilty of the highest injustice. This is the most barefaced Vindication of the King's Murder that was ever published in *England* since the Restoration. I cannot think any of our present Sett of Ministers would give this Man encouragement in venting these Notions; since his Majesty's
 Life

Life could not be safe in the Hands of Persons of such Principles. They that approve of those Proceedings must of course be Enemies to Regal Power; and it would seem an extraordinary Paradox to affirm, that the Advocates for the Murder of one good Prince, are the fittest to be employ'd as Protectors of the Person of another.

Page 291, when Colonel Birch surprized Hereford:

“ In *Hereford* were taken, according to
 “ *Ludlow*, forty Lords and Gentlemen of Worth,
 “ most of them Papists: If 'twas the Cause of
 “ the Protestant Religion the King fought, how
 “ came there to be so many Papists taken
 “ Prisoners among his Troops?”

R E M A R K.

I doubt not but he frequently casts these Reflections on Persons in all parts of the Kingdom, without the least Grounds; and how far this Account in particular is to be rely'd on, may be guess'd by that which he gives when *Hereford* was taken by Sir *William Waller*, in the Year 1643, p. 220. where he mentions some of the principal Gentlemen of that County to be taken in it; as the Lord *Scudamore* and his Son, Colonel *Herbert Prise*, Sir *Richard Cave*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Coningsby*, Mr. *Coningsby*, Sir *Walter Pye*, Sir *William*

William Crofts, Sir *Samuel Aubrey*; among whom there was not one Papist, and but one that had ever been suspected of being so. The Account which he gives of the Surprize of *Hereford* by Colonel *Birch* is true but in part, it being well known that 'twas principally owing to the Treachery of some within the Gates. And, as there now are, so I am well informed there then were fewer Papists of Note in that County, than in any of the same extent throughout *England*.

Our Author here reflects upon the King for employing Papists in his Army, but says nothing of any of that Persuasion having been admitted into that of the Parliament, tho' it has been generally reported that General *Lambert* was a Papist. And Bishop *Kennet*, whom no body will believe to be prejudiced in favour of the House of *Stuart*; quotes a Letter of Sir *Philip Monckton* in his Register, which mentions, that *Lambert* was under Popish Influence, and that great part of his Soldiers were Papists.

Page 301.

" The last thing which Guilt submits to, is
" Despair."

R E M A R K.

He is continually finding fault with the Reflections made by the Lord *Clarendon* and other Historians ; but where will he find any
E one

one so ridiculous and contrary to all Sense and Experience as this of his own? Is not Despair the constant Attendant upon Guilt? How many wicked Men, from a deep Sense of their Villany have desperately put an end to their own Lives, or at least surrender'd them up to offended Justice by a voluntary Confession of their Crimes? No, 'tis only the Man of Honour who, armed with Innocence, can defy Despair; since, as *Horace* (an Author with whom *Oldmixon* has little Acquaintance, as appears no less by this Reflection than by his Poetical Performances) very justly observes,

*Si fractus illabatur Orbis
Impavidum ferient Ruinæ.*

I would therefore beg leave to propose one Emendation to this accurate History; instead of Guilt, let it be, *The last thing which Innocence submits to, is Despair*: Innocence, upon which Foundation the Royal Cause was laid, and which supported his Majesty under all his Misfortunes, and in his last Moments.

Page 328.

“ They, viz. *Hollis's* Party, push'd their
 “ Resentments so far, that some of them, as
 “ *Massej, Brown, Annesley*, turned rank Ca-
 “ valiers: And their Bigottry and Ambition
 “ did certainly deprive the Nation of that
 “ good Settlement which must have been
 “ the

“ the Consequence of their Union with the
“ Army.”

R E M A R K.

I am apt to think they themselves could scarce tell what Settlement they intended, and consequently *Oldmixon* cannot. But, in all probability, their good Settlement would have laid aside Regal Power, and consequently prevented our present happy Establishment; under which our Author enjoys Favours, of which he ought to express a more grateful Acknowledgment.

Page 336.

“ He blames the Lord *Clarendon* for reflecting on *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, and
“ thinks it hard that the Lord *Pembroke*’s great
“ Quality cannot secure him from Libel.”

R E M A R K.

The Earl of *Pembroke*’s Character surely lay as open to Censure as most Men’s ever did. *Osborne* (from whom our Author has taken every thing that makes for his purpose) tells us, he was so passive as to take a Beating from *Ramsay*, the *Scotchman*, at *Croyden*. His Ingratitude to the Royal Family was most notorious: and nothing can shew more meanness of Spirit, than his condescending to sit in the House

of Commons, when the Lords were voted useless. But how can *Oldmixon* have the least pretence of blaming any body for Reflections upon the Great, when his whole History is one entire Libel upon our Princes and Nobility? Nay, he frequently goes out of his way to reflect upon the Memory of great Persons, and particularly on that of the late Earl of *Oxford*, who had so great a Share in establishing the Protestant Succession, and who under three of the most dangerous publick Attacks that ever were made upon the Life of any one Man, (as well as in some private which I could mention) was as remarkable for Courage, as *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* was for the want of it.

Page 331.

Speaking of the Members of the University of *Cambridge* refusing the Covenant, he says, " The Contest was left to the Decision of the
" Sword between King and Parliament: His
" Majesty in the beginning of the War bid very
" fair for the Success of it; and the Acade-
" micks were afraid, that their taking the
" Covenant would hinder their Church Prefer-
" ments, which are the Inducements to their
" very hard Studies."

R E M A R K.

In this he (according to Custom) contradicts what he has said before. For he is so far from
allowing

allowing that his Majesty bid fair for Success in the beginning of the War, that he takes a great deal of pains to prove those Historians in the wrong, who give him the Superiority in the Battle of *Edgehill*, and other of the earliest Engagements. And tho' he owns, that several Members of that University were afterwards turned out for not complying, yet here he will not admit that any of them refused the Covenant out of Conscience, but entirely for the sake of Interest; which shews his Christian Charity, and naturally makes us conclude, that our Author measures the Consciences of others by his own.

After having, *p.* 325. in the Year 1647, when the eleven Members were impeached, affirmed, that Mr. *Hollis* went to *France*, and returned not till after the Restoration, he tells us in the Year 1648;

Page 346.

“ The last Commotions had given Spirit
 “ to the *Hollis* Party in the House of Com-
 “ mons. The Officers and Soldiers were busy
 “ in subduing their Enemies; and in their
 “ Absence, Mr. *Denzil Hollis*, Sir *John Clot-*
 “ *worthy*, Serjeant *Glyn*, Mr. *Walter Long*,
 “ impeached Members, retook their Seats in
 “ the House of Commons, but were soon forced
 “ to quit them.”

In the same Page, speaking of *Eikon Basilike* ;

“ The Language, as far at least as I am
 “ capable of judging, is entirely Clerical, and
 “ not in the least agreeable to King *Charles*’s
 “ Manner in his Messages and Declarations,
 “ most of them drawn by himself, in a close,
 “ succinct Style ; whereas that of *Eikon Ba-*
 “ *silike* is redundant and declamatory.”

R E M A R K.

Let us observe how well this agrees with
 p. 183. where he tells us,

“ The Lord *Clarendon* does not lose a Word
 “ of the King’s Declarations, Messages, or An-
 “ swers, tho’ they are long to excess. He
 “ doubtless was enamour’d with them for the
 “ sake of the Drawer, who probably was
 “ himself ; there being such a redundancy of
 “ Words, as *Warwick* observes, in his Wri-
 “ tings, &c.”

Page 351.

“ The rare History which *Echard* takes
 “ from two rare Historians, *Walker* and *Wag-*
 “ *staff* (whose Names I hardly ever before
 “ heard of) being all secret and suspected, I
 “ leave it where I found it.”

R E-

R E M A R K.

'Tis strange he should scarce have ever heard of Mr. *Clement Walker*, Author of the History of Independency; especially since, in the very next Leaf, he mentions him as one of the Members of Parliament seized by Colonel *Pride* at the Door of the House. The other, Dr. *Wagstaff*, being no Friend to the Opinions of the Times, and consequently not likely to be prefer'd, or even to get Bread as a Divine, apply'd himself to the Study of Physick, in which he made such a proficiency, that this unheard of Gentleman became one of the most noted Physicians of his time. That which renders him secret and suspected, is, that he has given such evident Proofs of King *Charles's* being Author of *Eikon Basilike*, as *Oldmixon* well knows he cannot confute; and he leaves them where he found them, for no other Reason but because he cannot answer them. Both *Walker* and *Wagstaff* were our Author's Betters, and would have been in all probability heard of much longer than himself, had he not taken care to get himself chronicled by two of the most celebrated Authors of the Age in which he lived, in the *Tatler* and the *Dunciad*; an Honour to which every body cannot attain. Upon the whole, it appears *Oldmixon* has read every thing on one side, and very little on the other,

other, which is a sure Evidence of his impartial Intentions.

Page 359, at the King's Tryal,

" When the Charge was read against the
 " King, wherein 'tis mention'd he was in-
 " trusted with the Government by the Peo-
 " ple, he says, His Majesty interrupted the
 " Clerk, saying, I am not intrusted by the
 " People; they are mine by Inheritance; as
 " *Ludlow* words it, who was there present:
 " but it is an odd way of wording it, and
 " if one was Heir to Cattle or Swine, it could
 " not be more coarsely worded."

R E M A R K.

Is this a proper Reflection on such an Oc-
 casion? *Heir to Cattle or Swine!* An Ex-
 pression equally to be admired for the Good-
 Manners, Wit and Humanity. I know not to
 whom our Author was Heir, but surely we
 may with justice apply to him these Lines from
Virgil,

———*duris genuit te cautibus horrens*
Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera ty-
gres.

The Man of Sense is never admitted into
 his History, and here the Man it self is laid
 aside.

aside. He just before says, This truly tragical Scene might dissolve the most obdurate Mind with Compassion and Tenderness ; yet, it seems, it could have no effect upon his. Perhaps too the Expression was not so improper as he makes it: 'Tis probable the Charge might run, *Whereas he was intrusted with the Government of these Kingdoms by the People ;* to which his Majesty might very properly reply, *I am not intrusted by my People ; they, viz. the Kingdoms, are mine by Inheritance.* I will not affirm these were the Words, but the Conjecture is at least as probable as that *Ludlow* is at all right in the wording of the Charge, since all other Authors word it in a different manner. But supposing it to be as *Oldmixon* represents it ; if the King's Expression was coarse, his Reflection is still coarser, and could not have been made by any body that was not lost to all sense of Humanity. This, with other barbarous Reflections which he takes all Opportunities of making, in the Course of the Tryal, as well as on many other Occasions, is sufficient to convince any reasonable Person, that in the main he approves the King's Murder, what professions soever he may sometimes make to the contrary.

Page 364.

Speaking of *Cook* the Solicitor's Answer to the King's Plea, he owns, " The horrid Im-
F. piety

“ piety of it makes one tremble; and there is
 “ nothing can reconcile one to the hearing of
 “ it, but the Reflection that in a few Pages
 “ more, we shall find the Man who speaks it,
 “ brought himself to account for his Wicked-
 “ ness, and receiving his Reward.”

R E M A R K.

However, when he comes to the Tryal of the Regicides, tho' he cannot deny but the Sentence upon them was just, yet he seems to compassionate their case at least as much as he does the King's, and reflects much more upon those who fate in Judgement upon the King's Murderers, than he does upon the Regicides themselves.

Page 369, Upon the King's Dying Speech.

“ Some Remarks might be made on his
 “ Majesty's insisting so much on his dying a
 “ Martyr for the Laws, which no King of
 “ *England* had ever broken more than he had
 “ done. A Martyr for the People! who had
 “ laboured under a heavier and longer Op-
 “ pression in the first fifteen Years of his Reign,
 “ than they had suffered in a hundred and fifty
 “ Years before.” But he adds, “I am too much
 “ moved with writing this tragical Scene, to
 “ have

“ have any such ungenerous Sentiments towards a suffering Prince.”

R E M A R K.

Here he charges the King with oppressing the People more than any Prince had done in a hundred and fifty Years before ; which is notoriously false, as will appear to any Man that has read the Histories of *Henry* the Seventh, *Henry* the Eighth, and *Queen Mary*. And when he has said all the scandalous things he can say, he is too much moved to have any such Sentiments as he has all along declared. I do not know what he means by, ungenerous Sentiments ; but for my own part cannot help thinking, that to rake into the most wretched Rubbish, with no other view than to cast the vilest Aspersions, and inflict the deepest Wounds on the Memory of a suffering Prince, is to the last degree base and ungenerous. Nor does it appear less so, by his afterwards affecting an awkward Concern, and making such odd Apologies as only serve to convince us, that he chiefly fears to take off the Edge of his former Calumny, and rather designs to aggravate than excuse. But 'tis a Happiness that this Province was allotted to this Person, who has strained Matters to such an unnatural Pitch, as, instead of blasting his Majesty's Character, will considerably raise it in the

Opinion of all Persons of Judgment and Sincerity. And his Reflections upon the Lord *Clarendon's* History will have the same effect; For when an injudicious Critic attacks an Author of Reputation, the Dirt which he throws retorts upon himself, and he leaves his Antagonist in better State than he found him.

The Quotations and Remarks already made, are sufficient to prove our Author's Insufficiency and scandalous Partiality; I think 'tis scarce worth while to pursue him further, but shall satisfy myself with giving the Reader an unfair Quotation of his from *Burnet's* History, p. 410. of *Oldmixon's*, p. 631.

“ Upon the Accusation against Duke *Lau-*
 “ *derdale*, King *Charles* the Second said to
 “ *Mr. May*, They have objected many damn'd
 “ things that he has done against Them, but
 “ nothing that he has done against my Ser-
 “ vice. Such, adds the Bishop, are the No-
 “ tions which Kings drink in, by which they
 “ set up an Interest for themselves, contrary
 “ to the Interest of their People: And, as
 “ soon as the People observe that, which they
 “ will do sooner or later, then they will natu-
 “ rally mind their own Interest, and set it up in
 “ opposition to the Prince: And in this Contest
 “ the People will grow always too hard for the
 “ Prince.”

Here

Here *Oldmixon* makes a full Stop, without adding so much as an *et-cetera*: which proves him just as good an Historian as a Poet, since it is evident that to compleat the Sense, as well as to entertain the Ear, the Period ought to be closed in a different manner. The Words in the Original are; “ And, in this Contest, “ the People will grow always too hard for “ the Prince, unless he is able to subdue and “ govern them by an Army.” I should be glad to know why so great an Advocate for Liberty as our Author pretends to be, did not insert the Paragraph entire; especially since it seems to imply a tacit Distrust of his present Majesty, for whom he pretends the highest Veneration. But whatever he may insinuate, ’tis well known, that tho’ his Majesty has a due Regard for his Army, as a part of his Subjects, he has a much-greater for his People in general; and will prefer the Interest of the whole before that of any particular Set of Men whatsoever.

Some perhaps may think, I ought to have carried on my Remarks to the end of the History; tho’ I am apt to believe, most will rather be of Opinion, that I have taken more than sufficient pains to expose an Author, who has taken so much to expose himself. But the true Motive to the giving myself this trouble, was, to inform the World (which otherwise
great

great part of it perhaps might never have known) that a certain large Volume in Folio, intitl'd, *The History of the Royal House of STUART*, was not long since published by a Person that owes his Bread to the Government: notwithstanding which, he has taken the liberty of casting the most scandalous Aspersions on those Princes in particular, from whose Loins the Illustrious House of *Hanover* are directly descended. And he not only takes all Opportunities of declaring his Approbation of a Commonwealth, but expresses a particular Concern that the Nation should be deprived of the good Settlement intended by the Republican Scheme in the Times of the Rebellion; which good Settlement must have been entirely inconsistent with the present good Settlement. The Author himself may seem too inconsiderable to be much regarded; but I cannot but think the Publick should know, and, I am sure, his Majesty ought to be informed, who the Persons are that engaged him in this extraordinary Work, which seems chiefly calculated to bring the Royal Family into Contempt, and to advance Republican Notions, to the Ruin of our happy Constitution. Whoever these Persons are, they must have a very wrong Notion of his Majesty's eminent Justice and Prudence, if they imagine they can recommend themselves to his Favour, by casting infamous Aspersions on the

Memory

Memory of his Royal Ancestors ; as they must also entertain a very unjust Opinion of his Courage, if they think to intimidate or tye him down to a Party, by alarming him with Apprehensions that they are otherwise prepared to set up a Commonwealth against him. I know no good Effect that this History can possibly have, unless it be in cautioning Princes from investing their Ministers with too absolute an Authority (which was the greatest Fault and Misfortune of King *Charles* the First) since, from such Measures, they may not only be engaged in present Inconveniencies, but a virulent Pen, in another Century, may endeavour to make Impressions greatly to their Disadvantage.

F I N I S.



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

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